

HARD TIMES TO FIGURE OUT

With Nobody Making Any Money Vacationist Could Not Understand Who Had Got His.

We called on a friend at his office, Wednesday morning, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The reason we called was that he had been on a vacation, and we wanted to ask him if he had had a good time and to tell him how we had missed him. But as we were ushered in, he didn't look up from his work. He just went on scribbling, waved us to a chair, and said:

"Now, don't distrust me any more than you can help. Call me a liar, but don't rub it in!"

"What do you mean?" we asked. Then he looked up, and said:

"Oh! I thought it was my wife. That's what I was going to say to her. I'll tell you how it is. The summer hotelkeepers say they ain't making any money this year. The railroads say they are running at a loss. Every public servant is whining about hard times—hasn't been able to make a cent. See? Well, I spent \$350 in the last ten days, and I'm trying to figure out how I could have spent that much for board and bathing suits."

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Route No. 3, Dadeville, Ala.—"I was troubled with a terrible breaking out between my shoulders and down to my hips. It came in pimples and my back looked very red and raw. It itched and burned so that sleep and rest were impossible and I could not sleep any hardly for weeks. My clothes irritated my back till it got so sore I had to have a soft cloth pinned to my shirt."

"As I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for years I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment and to my surprise and joy my itching and burning had disappeared. My back had been so raw and inflamed I could not lie on it and the first application brought relief. I washed my back twice a day with a strong lather of Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In two weeks I was sound and well and have never been troubled since."

(Signed) J. D. Abernathy, Jan. 26, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

—Adv.

WAS WAITING FOR REAL HEAT

At 114 in the Shade, Farmer Didn't See Necessity for Shortening Hours of Labor in the Field.

A St. Louisian who responded to the Macedonian cry for help from the Kansas wheat fields tells this story:

"The farmer told us we were to work ten hours a day, but that when it got hot he would knock off an hour. One day, after we had been out in the blazing sun until we were panting for breath, we came in to dinner to find the mercury up to 114. We thought the farmer would say something about short hours that afternoon, but he didn't. As we started out to work I said to him:

"One hundred and fourteen in the shade?"

"Yes," he answered. "Do you feel it much?"

"No," I said. "I don't mind it particularly; but when does it get hot out here?"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *W. A. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Snapping It Back.

"Bridgman and sister," severely said good old Parson Hagster, glaring ominously at his congregation, "mo' dan one pussion widin de sound o' muh voice pay 50 cents to go to de circus tomorrow; dat wouldn't dig up a single dime to help out de revival dat, as de yumble instrument in de hands o' de Lawd, I was conducting 'lar we!"

"Well, sah," replied Jim Dinger, the rambling man, who seemed to think the ministerial gaze was directed at him, "de revival had only one clown, whilst de circus adv'tises twenty."—Puck.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your Rheumatism and all kinds of aches and pains—Neuralgia, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Old Sores, Burns, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne. Price 25c.—Adv.

Grateful for the Assistance.

A burglar, in the act of breaking open a safe, was greatly astonished, on raising his head, to see a man intently watching his proceedings. He tried to escape, but the man stopped him, saying:

"Gee, my friend, I am deeply interested in your work."

"How so?" the thief inquired in great surprise.

"Because I have lost the key to this safe, and if you manage to open it you shall be handsomely rewarded for your trouble."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Your doctor will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. The first application eases and Rest. 50c.

An Expensive Passion.

"She says her love for you is a consuming passion!"

"It is. It takes five pounds of candy a week to keep it alive."—Town Topics.

Los Angeles municipal employment

bureaus in the last year have found jobs for 16,542 persons.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic

Take Groves' Tonic

The Old Standard Groves' Tasteless Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

GERMAN WAR BOOK IS AID TO FOES

Take Advantage of Bernhardi's Strategy Treatise.

WATCH OUTFLANKING MOVES

Teutonic Principle Is to Attack All the Time With Superior Force and "Overlap" Stories of Refugees.

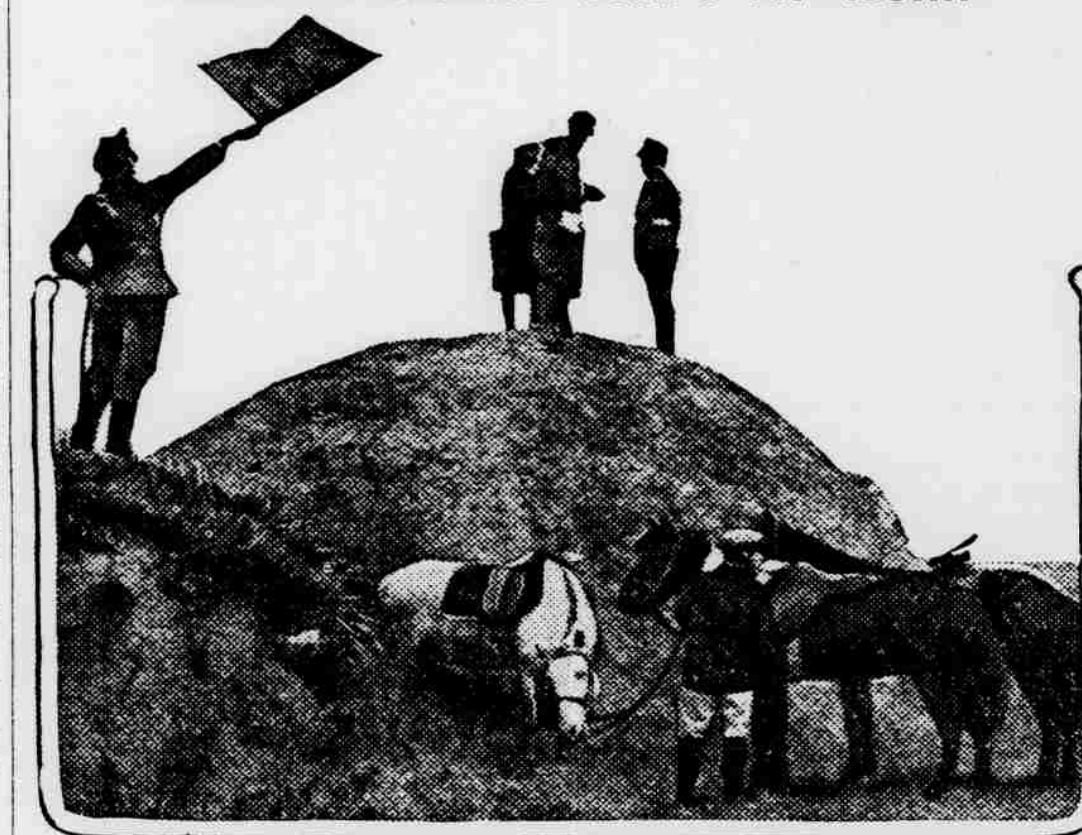
London.—There is the best reason for believing that the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies will take full advantage of the candid exposition of German military strategy contained in the book written by General Bernhardi of Berlin, writes Edward P. Bell to the Chicago News. The German principle, according to this authority, is to attack all the time in superior strength and always to "overlap." In other words, the Germans, said General Bernhardi, when the war with France came, would hurl themselves with irresistible force against certain points in the French line of defense and at the same time outflank the enemy on the north and south.

Allies Watch Flank Moves.

The allies are especially vigilant in watching for these outflanking or enveloping movements. They have every confidence that their center of defense is proof against any assault however formidable. The allies expect to stand firm against the invaders, permitting them to break wave on wave against the line of forts, guns, rifles and mountain guns until they are seriously shattered and wasted and until the Russians demand attention on the east.

Then the defensive armies expect to issue from their trenches, earthworks and mountain covers and take the offensive. The object of this offensive will be to seize sufficient territory to compel the Germans, hard pressed as they are expected to be by the Russians, to conclude a peace which will be regarded by the democratic nations as safeguarding Europe from the perils

GERMAN SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK



of an aggressive war for at least a century.

Even if the Germans break through the line of the allies or turn it on the north or the south they will not find the roads to Paris unobstructed. The allies are not likely to put all their money on one card, strong though that card may be. The roads to Paris are guarded by growing forces which at present will not take any part in the fighting. The battle line from Holland to Switzerland is merely the first barrier the Germans must clear.

Chicagoan Tells of Trip.

Louis A. Dumond, the Chicago municipal investigator, has reached London after a fortnight of interesting and severe experiences in Germany and Belgium.

"August 3, while I was in Hamburg, the army began to mobilize," said Mr. Dumond. "Troop trains were running in all directions and the regular schedules were reduced hourly. The American consul advised me to leave immediately and escape to London by way of Belgium. I left Hamburg the same afternoon and was due on the Belgian frontier at 12:30 a. m. The train was delayed at every station and at Cologne we were forced to wait two hours. We reached the German frontier town of Herbesthal at ten o'clock the next morning."

"There we found that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium and were marching in the direction of Liege. The Belgians had destroyed the railroad from Herbesthal to Verviers, which place I managed to reach. The trains had stopped running and it was impossible to return to Germany, as Americans had been ordered to leave that country."

Says Roads Were Blocked.

"I made numerous attempts to get through Liege ahead of the German army, but was unsuccessful, either because the roads were blocked or I was turned back by German bayonets. The banks were closed and no shops, cashiers or business men would cash checks, recognize letters of credit or trust any one English and American travelers had little Belgian money and

GERMANS THINK ENEMY FRENCH AT HAELEN

London.—Geoffrey Young telegraphed from Haelen, Belgium:

"Fine fellows, these little Belgians—intelligent and quick to respond; rather weary now and strained, for many have been already long in the field. Day and night they have been fighting at odds of ten to one. They are men who think, and they fight better for it."

most of us had to rent the cheapest kind of rooms and buy food in the shops, thus living on a few cents a day. The Germans seized Verviers, suppressed the newspapers and subjected the inhabitants to strict control. Every window facing the street had to be closed. The houses were shut and in the evening nobody was allowed on the streets.

Prevented From Leaving the City. "For many days every one was prevented from leaving the city. Horses, automobiles and every other means of conveyance were appropriated by the Germans unless the owners could show credentials from the German army. The Belgian citizens were reduced to a state of terror. Cannonading began at noon, August 4, and was incessant day and night, rain or shine. Houses trembled, windows rattled and at first it was impossible to sleep because of the noise. Afterward we got quite used to the uproar."

"I saw 2,000 or 3,000 Belgian prisoners marched through the streets of Verviers and it was pitiful to watch the crowds of relatives, fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts running beside the prisoners trying to throw bread and cigars to them. The captives were not given time to catch the gifts, but were ruthlessly hurried on by the German soldiers. We Americans sympathized heartily with the Belgians. Persons who had escaped from Liege told us that the Germans had taken three forts, caused a small fire in the city and captured 3,500 prisoners."

Citizens Shot at Liege.

"August 14 a party consisting of two other Americans, myself and two Englishmen and a Frenchman obtained from the German commandant passes to return to Herbesthal on the way to Aix la Chapelle. Armed with these, we attempted to get a conveyance to the German frontier, but the cab drivers were so terrified that we tried five different men before we found one with sufficient nerve to take us. Even then I was compelled to conduct the driver to the German commandant to get a paper guaranteeing the safety of the cabman, his horse and his vehicle. Our horse was so old that we had to walk up the hills. The age of the beast, the driver said, was the only thing that kept the Germans from taking it."

"While we were in Liege several citizens were shot because of remarks they made to German officers and sol-

DIPLOMATS.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian foreign minister, who has been in charge of the Vienna foreign office since 1911, was ambassador at St. Petersburg for five years before that and is a personal friend of the Russian foreign minister.

Count Sturgkh, the Austrian premier, to whom the emperor sent his manifesto to his people. A member of an old German aristocratic family, who was in the confidence of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Has held office since 1911.

Count Tisza, prime minister of Hungary and son of the man who ruled the country with a rod of iron for 15 years. A man of striking individuality.

M. Paich, the Serbian premier and foreign secretary. Is sixty-five years old, and has been in control of Serbia's foreign policy for the past ten years.

M. Serge Sazonoff has been Russian foreign minister since 1910 and has been called the "Pillar of the Triple Entente." Was formerly in the Russian embassy in London.

Herr Gottlieb von Jagow has been German minister for foreign affairs since 1913. Spent many years in the German embassy in Rome.

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The Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian minister for foreign affairs, was formerly Italian ambassador in London.

M. Rene Viviani, prime minister of France and also foreign minister. A radical Socialist, but a firm supporter of the triple entente.

Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, whose offer of a conference of the powers in London to settle the dispute between Austria and Serbia, though favorably received by most of the powers, was not accepted by Germany.

Sir George Buchanan, British ambassador in St. Petersburg since 1910. Has served in Vienna, Sofia and Berlin.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British ambassador in Vienna since 1913. Has been in the diplomatic service since 1877, and has been ambassador in Lisbon and Madrid.

Count Mensdorff, Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London since 1904.

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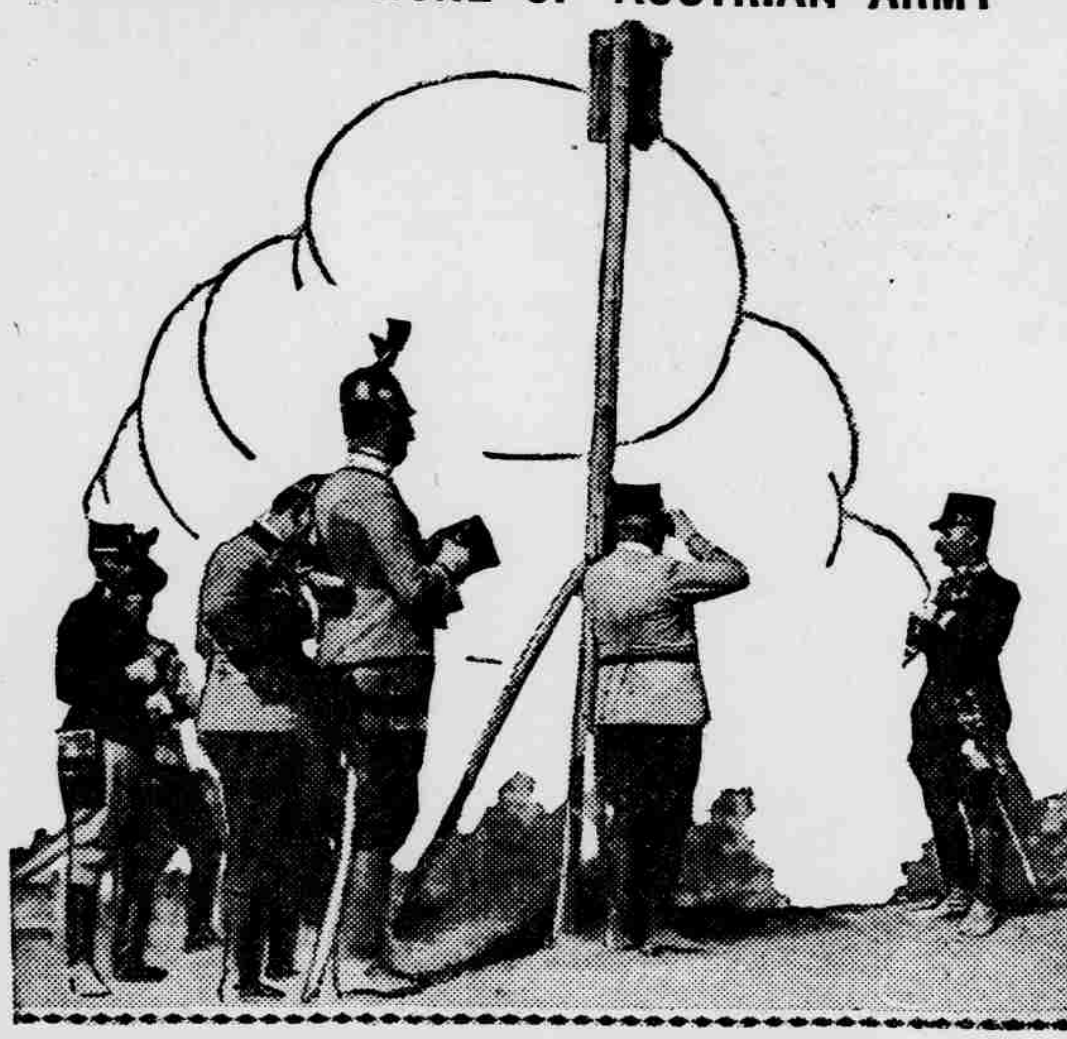
M. de Sverbeew, Russian ambassador in Berlin.

"A desperately exhausting fight it is, dispersed as they are in parties over their immense front. The wounded German prisoners, as they came in, were treated with just the same care and their death was dignified with the same respect as were our own friends."

"I was even allowed to speak to some of the wounded prisoners in their own language. Not one had a word of complaint."

"Poor fellows! They all believed they had been fighting against the French."

FIELD TELEPHONE OF AUSTRIAN ARMY



Who's Who In the Great European War

International News Service.

RULERS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The most tragic figure in modern history, whose sixty-six years on the throne have been one long succession of family and national tragedies. The assassination of his heir-presumptive, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo on June 28, last, was the immediate cause of the present war.

King Peter of Serbia, whose kingdom, owing to his ill-health, is now governed by the crown prince. Ascended the throne after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903.

The Czar, emperor of all the Russias, cousin of King George, and nephew of Queen Alexandra.

The Kaiser, king of Prussia and German emperor. Cousin of King George.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, son-in-law of the king of Montenegro, who is ally of Serbia and possible opponent of Austria, Italy's ally.

King George of England, related by blood or marriage to nearly every royal house in Europe.

Prince Alexander of Serbia, the regent, who leads one of the Serbian armies in person.

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FINANCING A GREAT WAR.

Of course, the financiers could have prevented the war—that is, if the governments would respect the financiers and protect them in their refusal to supply money. But when nations go to war, the civilized rules of mine and thine are apt to be forgotten, and the more general the war is the greater must be the disposition to take the necessary money from those who have it and tell them to sue for a settlement when peace is restored. Napoleon

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, chief of the general staff of Austria. Marshal Putnik, chief of the Serbian general staff, who was arrested while passing through Austria. A noted strategist.

Gen. Moritz von Auffenberg, commander of the Austrian eastern army. Former minister of war.

Gen. L. von Frank, commander of the Austrian central army.

Gen. C. Potiorek, commander of the Austrian western army.

Rear Admiral F. Löffler, in command of the Austrian active fleet.

Admiral von Essen, commander-in-chief of the Russian Baltic fleet.

General Jilinski, chief of the Russian army general staff.

Prince Henry of Prussia, Inspector-general of the German fleet.

Admiral von Ingenohl, commander-in-chief of the German high seas fleet.

General Count von Moltke, chief of the German army general staff.

Nephew of the famous field marshal who directed German operations in 1870.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the German naval secretary. Has held office uninterruptedly since 1897, and with the Kaiser has been the creator of the modern German navy.

Vice-Admiral Amero D'Aste Stella, the commander-in-chief of the Italian active fleet.

Lieut. Gen. Alberto Pollio, chief of the Italian army general staff.

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army. Born in 1852 and served in the Franco-Prussian war. A burly country gentleman of great simplicity of character.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere, commander-in-chief of the active French fleet. A former minister of marine, who did splendid work in reorganizing the French navy at a time when it had sunk, owing to misgovernment, into a state of unpreparedness.

Gen. Sir Charles Douglas, chief of the British imperial general staff, who has had considerable war service in India and South Africa.

Lord Kitchener, British war minister and the most famous English soldier of today. The hero of Khartum.

Thirst for News The ONE PASSION IN PARIS

One of the particularly striking things of this time of stress and excitement in Paris is the eagerness of every human being for a newspaper. The little midnights who usually read nothing but the serial story, the omnibus conductors, the finely dressed women in their limousines, every one reads every edition of every paper.

Life is full of abrupt changes for a working continental nation where mobilization can call out all types and conditions of men in less than a week. A person's daily acquaintances take on a romantic aspect; for the conclave is an artillery man, I find, and has a medal for being the best gunlayer in his battery. The most obsequious waiter at the Cafe de Paris gives orders in the army instead of taking them. And who could have imagined that the nice young man who marries your hair is a cuirassier and will perhaps be charging around with a gleaming breastplate and a heavy saber in place of a curling iron with which he will treat heads.

Eat Raw Potatoes. The German troops in Belgian Luxembourg are said to be starving and many of them are reported to have dropped unconscious owing to their privations. In some of the dead officers' pockets raw potatoes were found, while the soldiers are said to have dug up unripe turnips and beets to eat.

Many horses belonging to the German Uhlans found dead in Belgian Limbourg were declared after a post-mortem examination to have starved to death.

Killed in Runaway. Forest City.—As a result of a runaway in Bostic, Rev. C. M. Ervin is said to be a hickory bark, and a son seriously hurt. The runaway occurred about 3 o'clock when Mr. Ervin and the other two occupants of the buggy were enroute to Sunday school at the Baptist church at that place. While descending a hill in the town of Bostic a holding-back strap broke or came unhooked, the mule became frightened and ran into some posts nearby shattered the buggy and throwing the three to the ground.

URGE INCREASE PAY OF RURAL CARRIERS

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN ARE WORKING FOR CAUSE.

THE BILL IS NOW PENDING

Bill in Congress Providing For Increase of \$1,200 a Year to all Carriers on the Standard Routes.

Washington.—The North Carolina senators and representatives in Congress are taking the greatest interest in the fight now being made for increasing the salaries of rural free delivery carriers. An amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill is now pending in congress providing for an increase of \$1,200 a year of the salaries of all rural carriers who serve patrons on what are known as standard routes, or routes covering 24 miles in extent. There are a large number of routes of this size in the state of North Carolina and as a consequence, the senators and congressmen from the state are doing everything in their power to aid in the passage of the amendment which will insure more money to a very deserving class of employees of Uncle Sam.

Since the introduction of the amendment in congress, North Carolinians in congress have been flooded with letters and telegrams asking their assistance in behalf of the increased pay for the rural carriers. Only a few days ago, Representative Pou of the Fourth district made a speech in the house in behalf of the rural carriers and advocating an increase in their pay.

Senator Simmons at the other end of the capitol has been an earnest advocate in behalf of the increased salaries and is using all his influence in the hope of having the amendment favorably acted upon.

In view of the fact that under a Democratic administration, the postoffice department is now on a paying basis, it would seem that there should be little or no opposition to an advance in the salaries of rural carriers.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Collector Osborn Makes Greatest Report in History.

Washington.—According to the report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the collections during that year were the greatest in the history of the bureau. The total collections from all sources amounted to \$350,008,893, while for the fiscal year of 1913 they amounted to \$344,424,453, an increase for 1914 of \$5,584,440.

Under the corporation excise tax \$10,671,077 were collected in 1914 while from the corporation income tax there were received \$32,456,662. The amount derived from the individual income tax placed on the statute books by a Democratic Congress netted the Government \$28,253,534.

The principal item comprising the decrease in ordinary collections for 1914 was distilled spirits, amounting to \$4,781,165. The increases were \$2,866,116 on cigarettes and \$814,522 on fermented liquors.

The internal revenue tax on cigars, cigarettes and snuff produced during the year 1914 \$79,986,639, while on fermented liquors \$67,081,512 were derived from the Government.

The total internal revenue collections in the state of North Carolina for the fiscal year 1914 aggregated \$11,947,270. In the fourth collection district Wheeler Martin took in \$747,025, while Collector John W. Bailey turned over to the Government \$4,784,181. In the fifth North Carolina district, Collector George H. Brown turned in \$176,063, while his successor, Alston D. Watts, collected \$6,324,733.

The state of North Carolina contributed to the treasury of the United States \$84,410 as a result of the corporation excise tax, and from the corporation income tax the state paid in \$173,267. Individuals in North Carolina paid a tax of \$4,566 during the fiscal year of 1914.

Greensboro Boy Gets Hero Medal. Greensboro.—Robert Jones, who worked so heroically on the Gulfport hotel elevator during the fire in the hotel building a few weeks ago, was recently made the recipient of a hand some gold watch and chain.

The watch was a gift of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company and the chain a present of S. Schiffman, jeweler. In a recent meeting of directors of the Dixie Company attention was called to the fact that he had not been rewarded and the directors decided to do something for him.

For Caldwell County Road.

Lenoir.—The bonds, which were voted for the improvement of the roads in Lovelady township, this county, early last spring, have at last been available for the work at an early date. The depression in the money market has delayed and prevented the sale of the bonds up to this time. The road committee of the township is now making active preparations for the commencement of the work.

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Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

For Thrush and Foot Diseases
Antiseptic, Cleansing, and Healing

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Galls, Warts, Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc. Etc. Made Since 184